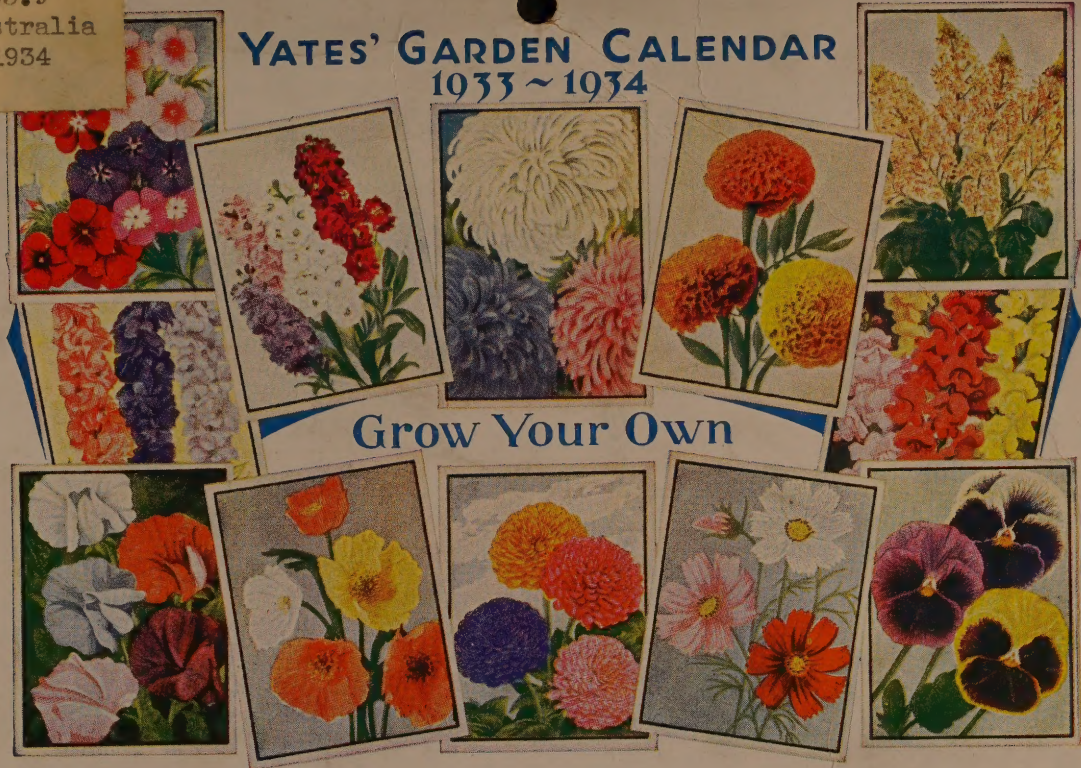


YATES' GARDEN CALENDAR 1933 ~ 1934



Grow Your Own

What to do in the Garden in July.

The following suggestions are made for average climates (such as where Lemons thrive). Where frosts are severe, sowings should be made a month or so later, or protection made against heavy frosts.

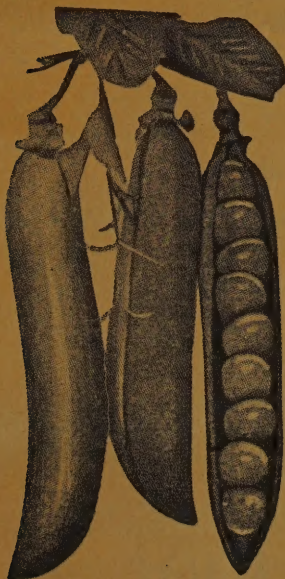
For suggestions on how to grow see last four pages.

The planting of Roses and Deciduous Fruit Trees should be completed this or next month. See Yates' Nursery Catalogue for descriptions. For Evergreen Ornamental Trees and Shrubs and Citrus Trees the season can be extended to September. The pruning of Roses and Fruit Trees, and winter spraying for fungus and scale diseases, should be completed this month in all mild climates, say where Lemons grow (see spraying guide on back page). In colder districts Rose pruning should be delayed till August. Finish digging in Oats, Lupins, and other green crops, using plenty of lime to neutralise acids generated in rotting,

seed sown on top of green stuff before six weeks often fails to grow. Sowings of all vegetables mentioned over leaf may now be made. Where heavy frosts are likely, it is as well to shelter the seed beds. These can be protected with scrim laid at night on the top of stakes or twigs stuck in the ground so as to keep the scrim or sacking a foot or so off the ground. Never sow seeds in the open ground when the soil is cold and wet and adheres to your boots, or when in a sour state; better wait even another month, as one good crop is worth two or three bad ones—as the old saying goes, "Sow when it's dry, and plant when it's wet." Sowings under a frame in boxes can be made of Tomatoes, Cape Gooseberries, etc., for early planting, but they will require protection till the frosts are over. Main plantings of Potatoes can now be made; also Jerusalem Artichokes, which are very heavy croppers, and will grow almost anywhere, requiring similar treatment to the Potato. Put in sowings of early and late Peas. Transplant Onions. A sowing of these can still be made, choosing an early variety. Rhubarb Roots should now be planted or transplanted in heavily-manured ground in rows three feet apart.

In the Flower Garden, Hardy Annuals, such as Candytuft, Linaria, Alyssum, etc. (see list over leaf), may now be sown in the open ground, and the various Annuals and Perennials in the seed beds should now be transplanted to their permanent beds. Under a frame or in cool glass-house, sowings of Petunias, Begonia Semperflorens, and Coleus, may be made for planting out later. If the temperature is low, delay planting till August. Cyclamens, Tuberous Begonias, and Gloxinias, may also be sown under glass. For fuller details, see Yates' Garden Guide.

1933		JULY						1933
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT		
						1		
2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
23 30	24 31	25	26	27	28	29		



YATES' GREENFEAST PEAS.

See list over leaf for July sowings, and last four pages for short cultivation notes.

ARTHUR YATES & CO. LTD.
SEEDSMEN
AUCKLAND

JULY—What to Sow and Plant

The following suggestions are for average climates (such as where Lemons thrive). Where frosts are severe, Spring sowings should be made about a month later, or protection made against heavy frosts.

For suggestions on how to grow see last four pages.

VEGETABLES.

Sow in Open Ground the following:—Those marked with a * should not be sown if weather is cold and wet. See Yates' Garden Annual for full list of varieties and bulk prices. All packets post free to you.

*Beet (early varieties)	Celery	*Lettuce (all varieties)	Potatoes	Turnip (early varieties)
Broad Beans	Cress	Mustard and Cress	Radish (all varieties)	
Cabbage (Yates' Market)	*Endive	*Parsley	*Spinach	
Cauliflower	*Leek	*Peas	*Spinach Beet	

SOW UNDER FRAMES FOR EARLY TRANSPLANTING.

Capsicums	Egg Plants	Melons	Tomatoes
Cucumbers	Marrows	Pumpkins	

CULINARY ROOTS AND PLANTS. See Yates' Garden Annual for prices and varieties.

Plant out following:—	Asparagus Roots	Horse radish	Potato Onions
	Shallots	Jerusalem Artichokes	Rhubarb
	Garlic	Mint and other Herbs	Tree Onions

FLOWER SEEDS.

Sow in boxes, in frames, or under glass the following:—Those marked with * may be sown in open ground, if not too cold, as they are hardy. See Yates' Garden Annual for varieties and prices of bulk and packets.

*Alonsoa	Calliopsis	Dahlia	*Linaria	*Poppies
*Alyssum	Carnation	Dianthus	Lobelia	*Scabious
Antirrhinum	*Candytuft	*Eschscholtzia	Marigold	Stocks
Bellis Perennis	Centaurea	Gaillardia	*Nasturtium	*Sweet Peas
(Double Daisy)	Chrysanthemum	*Godetia	Pansy	*Sweet Sultan
*Calendula	*Cornflower	Larkspur	Phlox	Verbena

PLANTS AND TREES.

The following should be planted now:—

Cannas	Grape Vines
Climbing Plants	Hedge Plants
Fruit Trees	Loganberry

See Yates' Nursery Catalogue for description.

Ornamental Trees	Pelargoniums
and Shrubs	Pentstemons
Passion Fruit	Perennial Phlox

Roses

FLOWERING BULBS AND ROOTS.

Continue planting the following:—

Agapanthus	Cannas
Anemone (Japonica)	Crinums
Calla Richardia	Flag Iris

See Yates' Bulb Catalogue for varieties and prices.

Gladioli	Japanese Iris
Amaryllis	Lily of the Valley
Hemerocallis	Liliums

Montbretia
Paeonies
Tuberose

Yates' Reliable Seeds and Manures, etc., sell at prices to suit ALL Buyers and may be obtained THROUGH OUR AGENTS, the better store in every town, village or suburb, who have a reference copy of all our catalogues, including our Garden Annual, or direct from

ARTHUR YATES & CO., LTD.

AUCKLAND

What to do in the Garden in August.

The following suggestions are for average climates (such as where Lemons thrive). Where frosts are severe, sowings should be made about a month later, or protection made against heavy frosts.

For suggestions on how to grow see last four pages.

This is the season of the year when the wise gardener looks round to see what replacements are required after the hard battle of the winter. He knows that he will have some casualties, the garden ranks must be filled up; the procession of Spring is going forward—it must not show ugly gaps.

The kind of seeds that can be sown in this month depends largely on climate and situation.

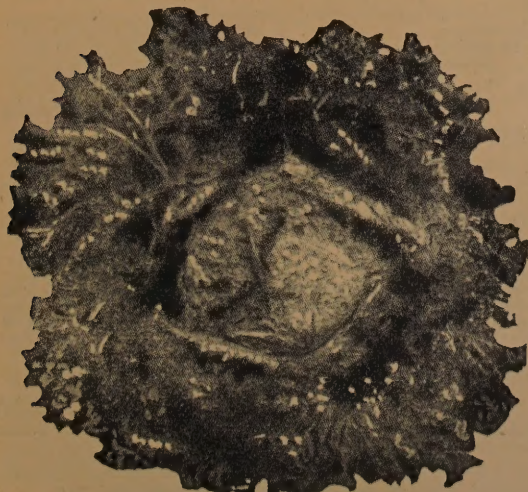
In some districts very few frosts are looked for in August, while in others they extend into September. Such plants as French Beans, Early Cucumbers, Tomatoes and Vegetable Marrow will not stand the slightest frost, and require considerable warmth in the ground to bring them on. Usually these can be grown if they are carefully protected from cold winds and are planted in a well-dressed, warm situation. Main sowings of all the hardier vegetables may be put in as mentioned over leaf, including Potatoes and Jerusalem Artichokes.

1933		AUGUST					1933
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	
		1	2	3	4	5	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
27	28	29	30	31			

Many Flower Seeds, as listed, may also be sown in the open ground if plants are not available from Autumn sowings. We recommend that sowings of Begonia Semperflorens, Yates' Large Flowered Petunias, Salvias, etc., all for summer bedding, be now made in a frame or glass-house. If there is no glass-house available, sowings should be made in a sheltered border in September. Keep soil well stirred and weeds down round Anemones, Hyacinths, Ixias, Tulips, and other early flowering Bulbs. Continue planting out Antirrhinums, Gaillardias, Hollyhocks, and other Autumn-sown Seeds. Several varieties of Flowering Plants mentioned over leaf can be planted this month; also Ornamental Shrubs and Trees; other Fruit Trees should be planted early in August at the latest. Finish planting everything in the way of small fruit this season. Cape Gooseberries and Strawberries do well in some districts when planted this month. Finish the winter spraying of Fruit Trees, Roses, etc., preparatory to their buds bursting.

This is a good time to overhaul the glass-house and bush-house. Most plants want potting each year, and this is the best month to do it. Lawns should be top-dressed and renovated during August or September. We issue a special booklet on Lawns and their upkeep; it is post free. See Yates' Garden Guide for fuller details.

See list over leaf for August sowing, and last four pages for cultivation hints.



YATES' NEAPOLITAN LETTUCE.

The best sure hearting, crisp cabbage lettuce.

ARTHUR YATES & CO. LTD.
SEEDMEN AUCKLAND

AUGUST—What to Sow and Plant

The following suggestions are for average climates (such as where Lemons thrive). Where frosts are severe, Spring sowings should be made about a month later, or protection made against heavy frosts. For suggestions on how to grow see last four pages.

VEGETABLES. All Packet Seeds are post free to you.

Sow in Open Ground the following:—Those marked with * must not be sown if soil is cold and wet.

See Yates' Garden Annual for varieties and bulk prices.

Artichoke, Globe (seed)	Cauliflower (early)	Cress	Mustard and Cress	* Parsnip
Asparagus (seed)	Cabbage (early and	Endive	* Onions (early varieties)	* Radish
Broad Beans	main crop varieties)	Herbs	* Peas (early and main	* Rhubarb (seed)
* Beet (early and late);	* Cape Gooseberry	Lettuce	crop varieties)	* Spinach Beet
also Spinach Beet	* Carrot	* Leek	* Parsley	* Salsify
				Turnip (early varieties)

In Sunny Border sheltered from frost and in frames to transplant later:—

Cucumber	Celery	Melons	Squash	Tomatoes
				Vegetable Marrows

CULINARY ROOTS AND PLANTS.

Plant out the following:— See Yates' Garden Annual for varieties and prices.

Asparagus Roots	Herbs	Jerusalem Artichoke
Chokos	Horse radish	Mint

SHRUBS, BULBS AND ROOTS.

Continue planting out the following:—

Agapanthus
Amaryllis
Begonias

Cannas
Carnations
Crinum (bulbs)

Cyclamen
Gладиoli
Gloxinia

Pelargoniums
Pentstemons
Perennial Phlox

All Evergreen Trees and Shrubs, Fruit Trees, Roses, etc. See list in Nursery Catalogue.

FLOWER SEEDS.

Those marked with * may be sown in open borders. See Yates' Garden Annual for varieties and prices of bulk and packets, which are post free.

Ageratum	* Calliopsis	* Eschscholtzia	Mimulus	* Sweet Peas (early
Alonsoa	* Candytuft	* Gaillardia	Mina Lobata	Flowering Spencer)
* Alyssum	Carnations	Heliotrope	Fansies	Stocks
Amaranthus	Celosia	Helichrysum	Petunia	Sunflowers
Anchusa	* Chrysanthemums	* Hunnemannia	Phlox	* Virginia Stock
Antirrhinum	* Cornflower	Lobelia	* Rhodanthe	Verbena
* Acroclinium	Cosmos	* Larkspur	Salvia	Wallflower
Balsam	* Dahlias	* Linaria	* Scabious	Zinnias (Yates' Selected)
* Calendula	* Dianthus	Marigold		
Sow in Boxes or Pans in frame or glass-house for planting out in borders later:—				
Begonia Semperflorens, New Hybrids		Coleus	Cyclamen	Tuberous Begonias
Petunia (Yates' Giant Flowered)		Salvia	Gloxinias	

Yates' Reliable Seeds and Manures, etc., sell at prices to suit ALL Buyers and may be obtained THROUGH OUR AGENTS, the better store in every town, village or suburb, who have a reference copy of all our catalogues, including our Garden Annual, or direct from

ARTHUR YATES & CO., LTD.

AUCKLAND

What to do in the Garden in September.

The following suggestions are for average climates (such as where Lemons thrive). Where frosts are severe, sowings should be made about a month later, or protection made against heavy frosts.

For suggestions on how to grow see last four pages.

With the advent of September comes the beginning of the real garden work; even though the chill of winter still lurks in the air, one knows that real Spring is round the corner.

Dig and trench all vacant land as soon as previous crop is taken off. Never sow seed on top of newly dug-in green stuff for at least a month, because in rotting, gases are given off which kill germination.

A large number of the more tender annuals for summer bedding should now be sown in a sheltered seed bed. See the other side for list of sorts. We recommend the Large Flowering Petunias as one of the best summer bedding plants; also the new varieties of Antirrhinums. This and October are the best months to sow Aster and Zinnia seeds, etc. The new and improved varieties raised on our Tasmanian

Seed Farm should be included in every garden and grown in quantity. Given a good water supply in dry weather, few flowers give such good results. Finish pruning Roses and the spraying of them early in month. Finish all top-dressing and the sowing down of any Lawns that were missed in the Autumn. Prepare the soil for Chrysanthemums, making it fairly rich. Sow Delphiniums this month for Autumn flowering. The Tall Hybrid Delphiniums, when well manured, make a great show. This is a good time to put in Ivy-leaved Pelargoniums (Geraniums). The newer varieties make a really ornamental feature of old fences, etc. See Yates' Nursery Catalogue for details.

In the Vegetable Garden almost everything can be planted this month. See list over leaf. A quantity of Yates' Garden Manure worked into the soil previous to sowing will work wonders later. The motto, certainly with growing vegetables, etc., should be: "Sow less seed but cultivate more and use more manure." The market gardener puts manure in with every crop. Plant Potatoes for main crop, and earth up earlier planted rows. Make further successional sowings of Carrots, Peas, Beet, Corn, Lettuce, Radish, Beans, etc. Plant out Cucumber, Melons, Pumpkins, Tomatoes, etc., that were sown under glass last month. Choose well drained, warm situations for Melons, Cucumbers, etc. This is about the last month to satisfactorily transplant onions.

See Yates' Garden Guide for fuller details. Some good general hints on sowing and spraying are given on the last four pages of this publication.

See list over leaf for September sowing.

ARTHUR YATES & CO. LTD.
SEEDSMEN **AUCKLAND**



This TABLE CARROT is the finest of table Carrots, being good in colour, shape, flavour and texture.

SEPTEMBER—What to Sow and Plant

The following suggestions are for average climates (such as where Lemons thrive). Where frosts are severe, sowings should be made about a month later.

For suggestions on how to grow see last four pages.

VEGETABLES. All Packet Seeds are post free to you.

Sow in the Open the following:—Those marked with a * should not be sown yet if the soil is at all cold and wet.

See Yates' Garden Annual for varieties and bulk prices.

Artichoke, Globe (seed)	Cabbage (Succession, Vanguard, Early Drumhead)	*Egg Plant	Onions (for salads)	Radish
*Beans, French and Butter	*Capsicum	Endive	Parsley	Rhubarb (seed) *
Beet (all varieties, including Spinach Beet)	*Carrot (all varieties)	Herbs	*Parsnip	Salsify
*Cape Gooseberry	*Celery	Leek	Peas (early and main crop varieties)	*Squash
Cauliflower (Early)	*Cucumber (all varieties)	Lettuce (sorts)	Potatoes	*Sweet Corn
		*Melons	*Pumpkins	*Tobacco
		Mustard and Cress		*Tomato
				Turnips (early)

FLOWERING PLANTS. Varieties and prices are given in Yates' Nursery Catalogue.

Plant the following:—

Bedding Begonias (Semperflorens)	Chrysanthemums	Pentstemons	Primroses	Tree Begonias
Bouvardias	Gerberas	Perennial Phlox	Salvias	Violets
	Pelargoniums	Polyanthus		

FLOWERING BULBS. Varieties and prices are given in Yates' Gardening Annual.

For Open Ground plant the following:—

Agapanthus	Dahlias (dry tubers)	Gloxinias
Amaryllis	Lycoris	Tuberous Begonias

FLOWER SEEDS.

Sow the following seeds in boxes, in a frame, or a glass-house, for transplanting later. Those marked with a * may be sown outside if not too cold.

See Yates' Garden Annual for varieties and prices of bulk and packets, which are post free.

Amaranthus	Celosia	*Dianthus	*Lupinus	Physalis Francheti
*Antirrhinum	*Centaurea	Didiscus Coeruleus	*Mathiola	Portulaca
*Asters (all varieties)	Chrysanthemums,	*Dimorphotheca	Mina Lobata	*Queen Poppy
*Balsams	Tricolour	*Eschscholtzia	*Nasturtium	*Rhodanthe
Begonia Semperflorens	*Clarkia	Globe Amaranth	Nicotiana	Salvia
Begonias (tuberous rooted)	Coleus	Gloxinias	*Nigella	*Sunflower
*Calliopsis	Cockscomb	Heliotropium	*Petunia	*Scabious
*Calendula	Cosmos	*Hunemannia	Petunia (Yates' Giant Flowered)	*Ten-week Stock
*Candytuft	Dahlia (sorts)	Kochia	Phlox	Zinnia Elegans
	Delphinium	*Larkspur		

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ARTHUR YATES & CO., LTD. - - AUCKLAND

What to do in the Garden in October.

The following suggestions are for average climates (such as where Lemons thrive). Where frosts are severe, sowings should be made a little later.

For suggestions on how to grow see last four pages.

1933 OCTOBER 1933						
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

Now that the warm weather is again with us, main sowings of all the more tender Vegetables, such as Cucumbers, Pumpkins, Melons, etc., may be made outside; also the more delicate Wax Beans. All the varieties mentioned over leaf, if not already planted, should be sown without further delay. Make further successional sowings of such vegetables as Carrots, Lettuce, Peas, Sweet Corn, etc.

Complete the planting of Potatoes in low-lying places that were too wet before. Plant out Tomatoes, Cabbage, Cauliflower, and Kumara plants.

In flowers, Chrysanthemums may be planted out. Put a strong stake to each plant as it is put in. Dahlia Tubers should be started in a frame. We do not advocate planting these out till December if best results are to be expected. Tuberous Begonias and Gloxinias will now be showing signs of growth and may be potted up. See Yates' Garden Guide for their cultivation. Salvias, Petunias, and other Summer Flowering Plants, if raised in the early Spring as recommended, should now be put out into the borders. In the case of the Large Flowering Petunias it is advisable to plant rather closer



YATES' HARBINGER is one of the best Tomatoes we have introduced for years; is a wonderfully fine early, solid red variety, vigorous and very productive; good shape and skin, very solid flesh, and an excellent flavour. 6d per packet; 2/- per 1/4oz. Post free.

than required, to allow for the pulling out of any odd plants not showing sufficient quality. Choose a sunny position for these; also for Salvias, Portulaca, Amaranthus, Celosia, Cockscomb, and Zinnias, keeping the partially shaded borders for Asters, Balsams, etc. Plant out Fuchsias, Pelargoniums, Geraniums, Bouvardias, Carnations, and such-like flowering plants. Sow Annuals wherever room can be found in borders; more varieties of flower seeds can be sown now in the open than at any other time of the year. This is a great time for weeds. Keep the hoe constantly going; this will conserve the moisture and help the growing plants. A good hoeing is worth two or three waterings. If the seed pods are regularly picked from the annuals, their flowering period is much lengthened.

Spray fruit trees for Leaf Curl and Codlin Moth. See spraying instructions on last page.

See Yates' Garden Guide for fuller details.

See list over leaf for October sowings, and last four pages on how to sow.

Arthur YATES & Co. Ltd.
SEEDSMEN AUCKLAND

OCTOBER—What to Sow and Plant

The following suggestions are for average climates (such as where Lemons thrive). Where frosts are severe, sowings should be made a little later.

For suggestions on how to grow see last four pages.

VEGETABLES. All Packet Seeds are post free to you.

See Yates' Garden Annual for varieties and bulk prices.

Sow now in the Open the following:—Small sowings of those marked with a * made bi-weekly or monthly during the next five months will provide a succession of young fresh vegetables to last right through the winter.

*Beans, all varieties
(except Broad Beans)
*Beet
*Cabbage (Succession,
Early Drumhead,
Rapidly)

Cape Gooseberry
Capsicum
*Carrot (all)
Cucumber
Egg Plant
*Endive

*Leek
*Lettuce
Melons (Rock,
Water and Pie)
*Mustard and Cress
Onions (for salads)

Parsley
*Parsnip
*Peas (all)
Pumpkin
*Radish
Rosella

*Spinach Beet
Squash
*Sweet Corn
Tobacco
Tomato
*Turnip (early varieties)

FLOWERING PLANTS TO PUT IN NOW. Varieties and Prices are given in Yates' Nursery Catalogue.

Chrysanthemums

Coleus

Dahlias (dry tubers)

Gerberas

Salvias

FLOWERING BULBS. Varieties and prices are given in Yates' Seed Annual.

Gloxinias (frame or cool glass-house).

Tuberous Begonias (bush-house).

FLOWER SEEDS.

Sow now the following Flower Seeds in a frame or glass-house for transplanting later:—

Those marked with a * may be sown in the open border, if not too cold. See Yates' Annual for varieties and prices of bulk and packets, which are post free.

*Alyssum
*Ammobium
Amaranthus
*Antirrhinum
*Asters (all varieties,
in seed bed)
Balsam (in seed bed)
*Calendula
*Calliopsis
*Candytuft

Celosia
*Chrysanthemum,
Tricolour
*Clarkia
Cockscomb
Coeus
*Cosmos
Dahlia
*Dianthus
*Didiscus

*Eschscholtzia
Forget-me-not
*Gaillardia, Lorenziana
*Gaillardia Picta
Gerbera
Kochia
*Honesty
*Hunneemannia
*Lavkspurn
*Linum

*Lupins
*Marigold, French
*Marigold, African
Mina Lobata (climber)
*Nasturtiums
Physalis Francheti
Petunia (in seed bed)
Petunia (Giant Flowered)
*Phlox
Portulaca

*Queen Poppy
Salpiglossis
Salvia
Schizanthus
*Sunflower
*Sweet William
Thunbergia
Tithonia
*Virginian Stock
*Zinnia (in seed bed)

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ARTHUR YATES & CO., LTD. - - AUCKLAND

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What to do in the Garden in November.

The following suggestions are for average climates (such as where Lemons thrive). Where frosts are severe, sowings should be made a little later.

For suggestions on how to grow see last four pages.

The rush of spring bloom will now be over, and the summer flowering plants can be transplanted from the seed beds to the borders. Where seeds have been sown in the borders, they will require attention in thinning, hoeing and watering. One of the main jobs during this month is the conserving of moisture to keep plants growing strongly throughout the summer. Never water lightly; give big waterings and leave for a fortnight or so; small waterings are evaporated and never reach the subsoil. Hoe thoroughly the following day after each watering; this stops capillary attraction and evaporation. A good hoeing is better than many small waterings. As the old flowering plants are removed, the vacant ground should be deeply dug, and a dressing of well-rotted manure of thoroughly incorporated with the soil. After planting, a mulching of similar material should be scattered on the surface to keep the ground cool during the hot season. Asters should now be put out as large enough, choosing a partially shaded border. For sunny positions, Begonia Semperflorens, Salvias, Petunias, Zinnias, Amaranthus, Celosias and Portulacas will make a grand blaze of colour throughout the Summer. Continue to plant Dahlia Bulbs or Plants for succession; also plant further of Chrysanthemums, Coleus and Amaranthus (these latter two should have been sown in September in a frame).

In the Vegetable Garden a planting of Kumaras should be put in. The rooted plants are available at this season and are readily obtained by post. Fortnightly sowings of Sweet Corn on well-manured land will fill the place of peas during the hot weather; cooked and served in butter they are a wonderfully delicious vegetable. Further succession sowings of Kidney and Butter Beans, Turnips, Carrots, Radish, Lettuce, Pumpkins, Tomatoes, Beet, Spinach, etc., may be made, and if the rows are kept thoroughly hoed watering may be unnecessary. (See over leaf). Plant out Celery, Leeks, Borecole, and Broccoli for winter use. See Yates' Garden Guide and Annual for further details.

Weeds and clover on lawns are now making rapid growth; an application of 2oz. of Sulphate of Ammonia to the square yard of lawn, will prevent this and encourage the growth of the grass. Bad weeds, like docks, dandelion, etc., are easily exterminated by putting a pinch (as much as would go on a sixpenny piece) of Sulphate Ammonia on each. For instructions on application write for free copy of "Maoriland Sports," a booklet containing much useful information on lawn treatment.

See list over leaf for November sowings, and last four pages for short cultivation notes.

ARTHUR YATES & Co. Ltd.
SEEDSMEN - - AUCKLAND



The very dry Summer on Yates' Tasmanian Seed Farm makes everything crisp, and thrashing can be done with a roller. Such conditions produce strong germinating Seeds.

NOVEMBER—What to Sow and Plant

The following suggestions are for average climates (such as where Lemons thrive).
For suggestions on how to grow see last four pages.

VEGETABLES. All Packet Seeds are post free to you.

Small sowings of the following should be put in for succession.

Cultivated in this way and used in their young stage, delicious fresh Vegetables and Salads can be had all the year round.

For Varieties and Prices of bulk seeds see Yates' Garden Annual.

Beans (all varieties except Broad Beans)
Beet
Cabbage (Succession, Early Drumhead, and Yates' Early Market)

Cape Gooseberry
Capsicum
Carrot
Cucumber
Egg Plant
Lettuce (sorts)

Melons (Water and Rock, early in the month)
Mustard and Cress
Onions (for salad)
Parsnip

Peas
Pumpkins
Radish (all sorts)
Spinach Beet
Squash
Sweet Corn

Kumaras (plants)
Tomato
Turnips and Swedes (small sowing)
Vegetable Marrow

FRUITING PLANTS. Passion Fruit

CLIMBER SEEDS. For prices and descriptions see Yates' Annual.

Aristolochia (The Dutchman's Pipe)
Bignonia Tweediana
Calampelis
Cardiospermum (Balloon Vine)

Coboea Scandens
Convolvulus (Morning Glory)
Dolichos
Gourds
Ipomoea (Moon Flower)

Ipomoea (Cardinal Creeper)
Kudzu Vine
Lophospermum
Mandevilla
Maurandia

Mina Lobata
Passion Vine
Phaseolus (Snail Flower)
Physianthus (The Moth Plant)

Solanum
Tacsonia
Thunbergia
Tropaeolum Canariensis (Canary Creeper)

FLOWER SEEDS. Sow now in a frame or glass-house for transplanting later, the following:—

Those marked with a * may be sown in the open border. See Yates' Garden Annual for varieties and prices.

*Alyssum
*Amaranthus
*Antirrhinum
*Asters
*Balsams
Bignonia
Begonia Semperflorens (new hybrids)

Boronia
*Calliopsis Drummondii
*Calliopsis Tinctoria
*Candytuft
*Celosia
*Chrysanthemum, Tricolour
*Cockscomb

*Convolvulus Major
*Cosmos
*Dianthus
*Eschscholtzia
*Hunnemannia
*Ipomoea (sorts)
*Kochia
*Larkspur

*Lychnis
*Marigold, French
*Mathiola Bicornis
*Marigold, Legion of Honour
Nicotiana
Phlox Drummondii
Pentstemon

Petunia
*Portulaca
*Salpiglossis
*Sunflower
*Sunflower, Miniature
Zinnia (Yates' Selected)

Except under very arid conditions, there is still time to get the above list sown in time for late Summer and Autumn blooming. This is a good month, for instance, to plant Phlox.

FLOWERING PLANTS AND ROOTS. See Yates' Nursery Catalogue for varieties.

Dahlia

Palms for Open Ground

Chrysanthemums

Yates' Reliable Seeds and Manures, etc., sell at prices to suit ALL Buyers and may be obtained THROUGH OUR AGENTS, the better store in every town, village or suburb, who have a reference copy of all our catalogues, including our Garden Annual, or direct from

ARTHUR YATES & CO., LTD.

AUCKLAND

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What to do in the Garden in December.

The following suggestions are for average climates (such as where Lemons thrive).

For suggestions on how to grow see last four pages.

It is now that one must be careful with the plants in the glass-house or frames, and see that, when necessary, they get sufficient shading and extra watering. Painting the glass with "Summer Cloud" saves a deal of time and worry.

The plants of Broccoli, Cauliflower, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, etc., that were sown in October and November, may now be transplanted. Small sowings of Peas, Kidney and Butter Beans, Sweet Corn, Lettuce, Radish, Turnip, etc. (see list over leaf), may now be made. Pumpkins, Melons, and similar plants will now be making free growth; pinching the points of strong runners will encourage branching—the lateral growth bears the fruit. In the Flower Gardens, late in this month, January and February are the best times to sow Stocks; also an early sowing of Pansies, Cinerarias, etc. Dahlias can still be planted. There is not a great lot that can be planted or sown this month. This is a good time to sow Portulaca and such-like seeds for margins, rock work, or massing in beds where they are to flower, and barely cover. There is little else to be done in seed sowing or planting, but where a water supply is available the ground should have a soaking every week or ten days. If the surface is well mulched, or constantly cultivated, this will keep all the plants moving. As the different crops come to maturity, the land should be deeply dug and left in a more or less rough condition to allow the air free entrance. This Summer fallow will bring the soil into good condition for the Autumn crops.

Roses that are resting may be slightly cut back and seed pods removed to bring them into fresh bloom. The bronze and brown beetles are generally about this month; if they are doing much damage they are easily controlled by spraying with Arsenate of Lead, 2lbs., in 50 gallons of water. Spray tomatoes for fungus and caterpillar (see spraying hints on back page). This is the month to dig Daffodils, Hyacinths, and other Spring Flowering Bulbs. Store them in a dry place for replanting in February. Carnations should be now cut back to within six inches of the ground and mulched. This will induce strong growth and winter flowers.

A most important job this month is to see that every bed is hoed three inches deep after each shower of rain or watering; capillary attraction will soon dry out all moisture if this is not done.

See list over leaf for December sowing, and last four pages for short cultivation notes.



We yearly are adding to our English and overseas quality peas trade with seedsmen, by rigid examination of each of the 200 odd pea trials at our Papatotote, Auckland, trial grounds.

ARTHUR YATES & CO. LTD.

SEEDMEN AUCKLAND

DECEMBER—What to Sow and Plant

The following suggestions are for average climates (such as where Lemons thrive).

For suggestions on how to grow see last four pages.

VEGETABLES. All Packet Seeds are post free to you.

The following Vegetables may all now be sown in the open, provided sufficient moisture is available to germinate them. Small sowings of those marked with a * made bi-weekly or monthly during the next three months, will provide a succession of young fresh salads and vegetables to last right into the winter.

See Yates' Garden Annual for varieties and prices of bulk and packets, which are post free.

*Beans (all varieties except Broad Beans)
*Beet
*Cauliflower (early and late varieties)

*Cabbage (Early Drumhead or Succession)
Cucumber (early)

*Lettuce Leek
*Mustard and Cress
*Radish

*Spinach Beet
Squash (bush varieties)
*Swede Turnips (few)
*Sweet Corn (early)

Sweet Potatoes (plants)
Tomato Plants
*Turnips (early sorts)
Vegetable Marrow

FLOWERING PLANTS AND BULBS.

Dahlias and Flowering Seedlings that flower during late Summer and Autumn.

ORNAMENTAL POT PLANTS.

For Bush House or Verandah.

This is a good time to order Ferns, Palms, Foliage Begonias, etc. Also Palms for planting in the open ground.

FLOWER SEEDS.

The following Flower Seeds can be sown now in boxes for transplanting later for Autumn, Winter or Spring flowering. Those marked with a * are best sown in the open where they are to be flowered, if soil is moist enough to germinate them.

See Yates' Garden Annual for varieties and prices of bulk seeds and packets, which are post free.

*Alyssum
*Amaranthus
*Balsam
Brachycome

*Celosia
*Lupinus
*Marigold, Legion of Honour

*Marigold, French
*Nasturtium
Petunia
*Phlox Drummondii

*Poppy, Iceland
*Portulaca
Primula Malacoides
Salpiglossis

*Schizanthus
*Stock, Beauty
Zinnia

Gerberas can be sown in a shady bed; also Primula Malacoides.

For Bush House and Cool Glass-house, this is a good time to sow Primula Sinensis, Calceolaria, Cyclamens, also Gloxinias and Tuberous Begonias to make small tubers for next season's flowering.

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ARTHUR YATES & CO., LTD.

AUCKLAND

What to do in the Garden in January.

The following suggestions are for average climates (such as where Lemons thrive).

For suggestions on how to grow see last four pages.

In January the spare time can be occupied in painting the frames or glass-houses, repairing the benches and also the border tiles, putting tools in order, and doing the hundred and one small jobs that have been let go in busier times.

Although little can be done this month, it is the best time to sow in boxes, in frames for transplanting later, Antirrhinums, Lupins, Pansies, Dianthus, Poppies, Primulas, Wallflowers, Anemones, Cinerarias, Stocks, etc. (see list over leaf). In mild climates, where winters are not severe, sowing of Early Flowering Sweet Peas may be made in sheltered positions, to provide flowers about July-August. Dahlias, Chrysanthemums and Bouvardias will need attention in the way of pinching out laterals and regular waterings. Cyclamen Bulbs,

which have been lying dormant since Spring, may be repotted and watered, or planted out in beds, where they will start into growth again. Roses which have been at rest may be cut back and well watered. They will then bloom in the Autumn.

VEGETABLE GARDEN.—This is an important month as regards providing Autumn and Winter supplies of the Brassica (or Cabbage) tribe. Plant out and water Cabbage, Cauliflower, Savoys, etc. If the weather is favourable, small sowings of Beet, French and Butter Beans, Carrot, Parsnip, Lettuce, Leek, Spinach, Radish and Turnips. At this time of the year growth is very rapid if sufficient water is provided. Spray apples for Codlin moth every 21 days, using 1½lb. Arsenate of Lead Paste to 50 gallons of water. Any of the Vegetables mentioned over leaf can be planted if the weather is favourable (see spraying chart on back page). Keep all the beds well and continuously cultivated to conserve moisture and kill the weeds. This is more effective than continuously watering the surface. A good soaking once a fortnight, followed by the hoe, will be found quite sufficient, especially if the land is mulched with well-rotted manure, leaves or other loose material. Dig deeply and leave in rough condition for Summer fallow any unoccupied ground.

For fuller instructions, see Yates' Garden Guide.

See list over leaf for January sowings, and last four pages for short cultivation hints.



YATES' GIANT PERFECTION STOCK.

A greatly improved strain, robust growing, with very large percentage sweet-scented double flowers borne on long spikes.

ARTHUR YATES & CO. LTD.

SEEDSMEN

AUCKLAND

FEBRUARY—What to Sow and Plant

The following suggestions are for average climates (such as where Lemons thrive).
For suggestions on how to grow see last four pages.

VEGETABLES. All Packet Seeds are post free to you.

The following Vegetable Seeds can be sown now in the open ground. See Yates' Garden Annual for varieties and prices of bulk seeds, which are post free.

Beans (French and Butter)	Carrot (early varieties)	Lettuce	Parsley	Spinach
Beet (early varieties);	Endive	Mustard and Cress	Peas (early sorts)	Turnips and Swedes
also Beet, Silver	Kohl Rabi (purple)	Onions, Spring	Radish	
Borecole	Leek	Parsnip	Seed Potatoes	

SOW IN SEED BEDS FOR TRANSPLANTING LATER:—

Broccoli	Cabbage	Celery (in shaded seed bed)	Cauliflower
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FLOWER SEEDS. All Packet Seeds are post free to you.

Sow in boxes in frames or glass-house for transplanting later, except those marked with a *. These may be sown in open ground, where being flowered.

See Yates' Garden Annual for varieties and prices of bulk seeds and packets, which are post free.

*Antirrhinums	Canterbury Bells	*Dianthus	*Iceland Poppy	*Ranunculus
*Anemones	Carnations	*Eschscholtzia	*Larkspur	*Stocks
*Balsams	*Centaurea	Gaillardia	Lobelia	*Sweet Peas (early
*Calliopsis Drummondii	Cineraria	Gerbera	*Lupins	flowering)
*Calliopsis Grandiflora	*Clarkia	Geums	Mimulus	Verbena
*Candytuft	Delphiniums	*Hunemannia	Pansies	Viola Cornuta
				*Wallflower

ALL SPRING FLOWERING BULBS.

Plant the following bulbs now. The first number alongside each is the depth in inches that they should be planted; the second, the distance apart in rows. See Yates' Bulb Catalogue for varieties and prices.

Anemones, 1 x 6	Cyclamen, 0 x 12	Hyacinth, 4 x 7	Muscari, 1 x 6	Tritonia, 1 x 6
Babianas, 1 x 6	Daffodils, 4 x 9	Ixias, 1 x 6	Ranunculus, 1 x 9	Tulips, 4 x 4
Crocus, 2 x 6	Freesias, 1 x 6	Lachenalia, 1 x 4	Spanish Iris, 2 x 8	Watsonia, 4 x 9
				Etc., etc.

The amount of seed sowing in the open ground in this month depends on local conditions of weather and facilities for watering. The weather usually breaks in February, and then the above Vegetable Seeds can be safely planted. This is a very good time for putting in the Flower Seeds mentioned above. The extra care required in sowing early will be well repaid by the greater show of bloom in the Winter and early Spring.

Bulbs can be put in any time now; dry weather does not affect them.

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ARTHUR YATES & CO., LTD.

AUCKLAND

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What to do in the Garden in March.

The following suggestions are made for average climates (such as where Lemons thrive). Where frosts are severe, late sowings must be discontinued until the Spring, and more cover used for growing plants.

For suggestions on how to grow see last four pages.

This is one of the busiest times in the year. As the Aster beds go out of flower, clear the old plants away and dig deeply in preparation for re-planting. Make good sowings of all the leading Hardy Annuals and Perennials, as this is undoubtedly the best season to plant. Care should be taken to keep these small seedlings free from vermin; snail and woodlice sometimes eat these overnight, and as they feed at night they are not noticed, and failure is mistakenly attributed to bad seed. The following are suitable to follow on:—Cinerarias in shady beds where severe winter frosts are not experienced. Stocks in sunny situations. Pansies, Daisies, Dianthus, Margaret Carnations, Nemesis, or almost any of the hardy annuals mentioned over leaf. A main sowing of Sweet Peas should now be put in. Now is the best season to plant the beautiful Spring Flowering Bulbs; if kept out of the ground too long they will start into growth (see list on the other side of this page). The cost of them is so small that every garden should have a collection of these lovely harbingers of Spring. Daffodils, Hyacinths, and Freesias make lovely pot plants, and are quite easy to grow in this way.

1934		MARCH						1934
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT		
				1	2	3		
4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
25	26	27	28	29	30	31		

VEGETABLES.—In warm localities the crops of Broad Beans, Onions, and most hardy vegetables may now be sown (see list over leaf). In Auckland, Lettuce can be sown all the year round. Sow Onions for spring use and for planting out later for bulbs. Sow fortnightly Mustard and Cress for salads (see list over leaf). Clear the land of old crops as they mature, and roughly dig for Autumn fallow, if not wanted for immediate use. You should now decide what new beds are to be made; they should be dug over and left rough for a bit. New and old beds should periodically have a green crop dug in. Sow now, about an ounce per square yard, of Oats, Mustard, Barley, Peas or Lupins. Lupins are the best, as they produce Nitrogen. Dig in about August and dress with Lime. During this and the next two months is the best time to sow down Lawns. We issue a special free booklet on laying down lawns. Write for "Maoriland Sport." See Yates' Garden Guide for further details of treatment of seeds.

See list over leaf for March sowing, and last four pages for short cultivation hints.



YATES' EARLY MARKET CABBAGE.

A small, very hardy, tender cooking, first early cabbage most suitable for the home garden.

ARTHUR YATES & CO. LTD.

SEEDSMEN

AUCKLAND

MARCH—What to Sow and Plant

The following suggestions are made for an average climate (such as where Lemons thrive). Where heavy frosts are likely, Autumn sowings of tender plants should be discontinued until the Spring, or protection made against the frosts. For suggestions on how to grow see last four pages.

VEGETABLES. All Packet Seeds are post free to you.

The following Vegetable Seeds can be sown now in the open ground. Those marked with a * should not be sown where frosts are severe. See Yates' Annual for varieties and prices of bulk and packets, which are post free.

Beans, Broad	Cauliflower	Lettuce	Parsnip	Shallots
*Beet (early varieties)	Endive	Mustard and Cress	*Peas (early dwarf)	Spinach (prickly)
*Carrot (early varieties)	Herbs	Onions	Potato and Tree Onions	Turnips and Swedes
Cabbage	*Kohl Rabi	Parsley	Radish (sorts)	

SOW LAWN GRASS SEED NOW. See our Autumn Reminder for prices and particulars.

SPRING FLOWERING BULBS.

Plant the following Bulbs now. The first number alongside each is the depth in inches that they should be planted; the second, the distance apart in the row. See Yates' Bulb Catalogue for varieties and prices.

Anemones, 1 x 6	Lachenalia, 1 x 4	Ranunculus, 1 x 9	Snowflakes, 2 x 4	Tulips (cool climates only), 4 x 4
Babianas, 1 x 6	Muscari, 1 x 6	Scillas, 1 x 4	Sparaxias, 1 x 3	Watsonias, 4 x 9
Gladioli, 3 x 9	Ornithogalum, 4 x 9	Spanish Iris, 2 x 8	Tritonias, 1 x 6	
Ixias, 1 x 6	Freesias, 1 x 6	Daffodils, 4 x 9	Hyacinths, 4 x 7	

The last three make excellent Pot Plants for table decoration in early Spring. See Yates' Garden Guide for Cultural Instructions, and Yates' Annual and Bulb Catalogue for list and description of varieties of all Seeds, Bulbs and Plants.

FLOWER SEEDS. All Packet Seeds are post free to you.

Sow in boxes, in frames or glass-house for transplanting later, the following varieties, except those marked with *. These may be sown in open ground where being grown. See Yates' Garden Annual for varieties and prices of bulk seeds and packets, which are post free.

*Acroclinium	*Centaurea (Cornflower)	Gerberas	Marigold	*Scabious
*Alonsoa	Cineraria	Godetia	Mignonette	*Stocks
Alyssum	*Clarkia	Gypsophila	Mimulus	*Sweet Peas (early flowering, sow in open ground)
*Antirrhinum	Delphinium	*Heliotrope	*Nasturtium	Sweet Sultan
Aquilegia	*Dianthus	*Helichrysum	Nemesia	Sweet William
Arctotis	Dimorphotheca	*Hollyhock	Nemophila	Verbena
Bellis Perennis (Double)	*Eschscholtzia	*Hunnemannia	Pansy	Violet
*Calendula Daisy)	Forget-me-not	*Larkspur	Pentstemon	*Wallflower
*Calliopsis	Foxglove	*Leptosyne	Polyanthus	
*Candytuft	Freesia	*Linum (Flax)	*Poppy	
Canterbury Bells	Gaillardia	Lobelia	Primrose	
Carnation	Geum	*Lupins	Rhodanthe	

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ARTHUR YATES & CO., LTD.

AUCKLAND

What to do in the Garden in April.

The following suggestions are made for average climates (such as where Lemons thrive). Where heavy frosts are likely, Autumn sowings of tender plants should be discontinued until the Spring, or protection made against the heavy frosts.

For suggestions on how to grow see last four pages.

In about another month's time the **planting season** should be begun of all **Fruit Trees, Hedge stuff, Roses, etc.** So as to give the land a chance to sweeten, the holes and trenches should now be dug, leaving the soil in big lumps to sweeten. **Now is a good time to thoroughly work the manure into the soil;** take care not to mix it too thick in any one place. Our **Special Orchard Manure** cannot be beaten for this purpose. See Yates' Garden Annual for particulars and prices. Any quantity up to, say, 4lb. per good-sized fruit tree, can be used when planting, with good results. Bear in mind that the more **manure you use** within reason the **better and quicker will be the results.**



YATES' SELECTED ST. BRIGID ANEMONE gives a greater variety of bright colours in semi-doubles and doubles.

If the various **Flower Seeds** recommended to be sown in **March** have not been planted, they can still be sown, but should be got in before the end of the month, while the ground is still warm. **Small seedlings** in their third leaf should now be pricked out and guarded against vermin with **Slugene, Lime or Tobacco Dust.** Most **Biennials and Perennials** should now be planted. See over leaf for full list, and Yates' Garden Annual for varieties and prices. Such bulbs and plants as **Anemones, Ranunculus**, if not already put out in the border, should be planted this month. See list of Bulbs over leaf. **Give borders a good dressing of garden manure**, bearing in mind that it is hard to put on too much.

Sow thickly, **Vetches, Lupins, Mustard, Oats or Clovers**, for digging in later as green manure, etc., and drain any beds that were wet last winter. You cannot expect to successfully grow plants if their roots (feet) are in water all the winter.

In the **Vegetable Garden** make another planting of **Salad plants**, and a main sowing of the various crops. Sow **Cabbage, Cauliflowers, Onions, Broad Beans**, and other hardy vegetables (see list over leaf). Except in the coldest climates, **Lettuce, Cauliflower**, etc., may still be planted out. **Potato, Tree Onions**, and **Shallots** can also be planted now. During this month renovate any old lawns and sow new ones before the weather gets too cold. We issue a special free booklet on **Lawn Making**. Write for it. See Yates' Garden Guide for instructions on **Seeds**.

See list over leaf for April sowing, and last four pages for short cultivation hints.

ARTHUR YATES & CO. LTD.

SEEDSMEN

AUCKLAND

APRIL—What to Sow and Plant

The following suggestions are made for an average climate (such as where Lemons thrive). Where heavy frosts are likely, Autumn sowings of tender plants should be discontinued earlier than stated, or protection made against the heavy frosts. For suggestions on how to grow see last four pages.

VEGETABLES. All Packet Seeds are post free to you.

The following Vegetables can be sown in the open ground. Those marked with a * should not be sown where frosts are severe. See Yates' Garden Annual for varieties and prices of bulk seeds.

Cabbage	Kohl Rabi	Mustard and Cress	Parsnip	Shallots
*Carrots	Leek	Onions	Potato and Tree Onions	Spinach, Prickly
Endive	*Lettuce	Parsley	Radish (sorts)	Turnips and Swedes
Herbs				

SOW LAWN GRASS NOW. See our Autumn Reminder for prices and particulars.

SPRING AND SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS.

Plant the following Bulbs now if not already done. The first number alongside each is the depth in inches that they should be planted; the second, the distance apart in the row; where the second figure is a — it means they will become a clump. See Yates' Bulb Catalogue for varieties and prices.

Agapanthus, 4 x —	Crinums, 6 x —	Hyacinths, 4 x 6	Peacock Iris, 3 x 1	Sparaxias, 1 x 6
Alstroemeria, 2 x —	Daffodils, 3 x 4	Ixias, 1 x 6	Ranunculus, 1 x 6	Tritonias, 1 x 6
Anemones, 1 x 6	Flag Iris, 1 x —	Lachenalia, 1 x 6	Scillas, 1 x 6	Tigridia, 2 x 2
Arum Lillies, 4 x —	Freesias, 1 x 3	Muscari, 1 x 4	Snowflakes, 3 x 6	Tulips, 4 x 4
Babianas, 1 x 6	Gladioli, 3 x 12	Ornithogalum, 4 x 9	Spanish Iris, 2 x 6	(cool districts)
				Watsonias, 3 x —

FLOWER SEEDS. All Packet Seeds are post free to you.

Sow in boxes in frame or glass-house for transplanting later, the following varieties, if not already sown, excepting those marked with a *. These may be sown in open ground where being flowered, unless winters are very severe.

See Yates' Garden Annual for varieties and prices of bulk seeds and packets, both of which are post free.

*Antirrhinum	*Dianthus	Heliotrope	Mimulus	Rhodanthe
Aquilegia	Delphinium	*Helichrysium	*Nasturtium	*Scabiosa
Arctotis	Forget-me-not	*Hollyhock	Nemesia	Sweet Peas (Early
Bellis Perennis	Foxglove	Larkspur	Nemophila	Flowering Spencer)
(Double Daisy)	Freesia	*Linum (Flax)	Pansy	Verbena
*Calliopsis	Gaillardia	Lobelia	Pentstemon	violet
*Candytuft	Gerbera	*Lupinus	Polyanthus	*Wallflower
Canterbury Bells	Geum	Marigold	*Poppy	
Carnation	Godetia	*Mignonette	Primrose	

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ARTHUR YATES & CO., LTD.

AUCKLAND

What to do in the Garden in May.

The following suggestions are made for average climates (such as where Lemons thrive). Where heavy frosts are likely, outside sowing of tender plants should be discontinued till the Spring, or provision made against the heavy frosts.

For suggestions on how to grow see last four pages.

The various seedlings sown in March will be now growing rapidly. If too thick, thin out or transplant into boxes. Pansies, Stocks and Cineraria should also be planted out without delay. Except in warm localities, little can be done in the way of such sowing outside; in districts such as North Auckland, where frosts are not severe, main sowings of such things as Broad Beans, Peas, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Onions, Turnips, etc., may be made (see list over leaf).

The next three months is the period when plant life, trees, etc., are most dormant, and consequently it is the best time for planting all Fruit Trees, such as Apples, Peaches, and all Hedge and Ornamental Trees, Herbaceous plants such as Pentstemons, Phlox, Strawberry plants, etc. For full particulars of varieties and prices of all Nursery stuff, Trees, Shrubs, etc., see Yates' Nursery Catalogue, issued late in May.



Fruits are mankind's Best Food—Grow your own. See Jubilee Collection in Yates' Nursery Catalogue issued in May.

1934	MAY						1934
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	
		1	2	3	4	5	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
27	28	29	30	31			

Whatever you decide to plant should be well done—the holes for apple trees, for instance, should be 2 feet wide by 2½ feet deep at least, the soil should be heavily manured up to 4lb. per hole. A little extra spent in this way now will be repaid a thousand-fold later in better trees, more fruit, and less disease. Pruning should now be got on with. Full directions are given in Yates' Gardening Guide.

It is getting very late for planting Spring Flowering Bulbs. Any not planted should be put in at once. This is the time to order any Roses required to fill up vacancies or to make new beds. They can be safely sent per parcels post during the Winter months. Carnation Plants also should now be planted, Pelargoniums, Pentstemons, and Perennial Phlox, of which there are such wonderfully improved varieties, may now also be planted.

Now is a good time to plant Potato Onions, Tree Onions, Shallots, Artichokes, etc. The ground for the Potato bed should now be got ready, and the rows heavily manured in preparation for the shot tubers. Asparagus and Rhubarb may now be planted, or last year's top-dressed heavily with manure. This is a good time to build the frames or small house for raising seedlings.

See list over leaf for May sowings, and last four pages for short cultivation notes.

ARTHUR YATES & CO. LTD.

SEEDMEN

AUCKLAND

MAY—What to Sow and Plant

The following suggestions are made for an average climate (such as where Lemons thrive). Where heavy frosts are likely, sowings of tender plants should be discontinued till the Spring, or sufficient protection made against the frosts. For suggestions on how to grow see last four pages.

VEGETABLES. All Packet Seeds are post free to you.

The following Vegetables can now be sown in the open ground. Those marked with * should not be sown where frosts are severe. Nothing should be sown when soil is very cold, wet or sour. See Yates' Garden Annual for varieties and prices of bulk seeds and packets. Garden seeds are post free.

Beans, Broad	Endive	Mustard and Cress	Radish
*Beet (early)	*Kohl Rabi	Onions (all varieties)	Spinach, Prickly
Cabbage (early variety)	Lettuce	*Parsley	Tomatoes (in Frame)

CULINARY PLANTS AND ROOTS

of the following may be put in this month:—

Asparagus	Garlic
Shallots	Mint and Herbs

For prices and particulars see Garden Annual.

Potato and Tree Onions	Strawberries
Rhubarb	

FLOWER SEEDS. All Packet Seeds are post free to you.

Sow in boxes in frames, or glass-house, for transplanting later, the following varieties, excepting those marked with a *. These may, provided the soil is not too wet, cold or sour, be sown in the open ground where being flowered. See Yates' Garden Annual for varieties and prices of bulk seeds and packets, which are post free.

Antirrhinums	Dianthus	Lobelia	*Scabiosa
Bellis Perennis	*Godetia	*Marigold, French	*Sweet Peas
*Calendula	*Larkspur	*Poppy	

FLOWERING BULBS AND ROOTS.

Plant the following Bulbs and Roots.

Amaryllis	Alstromeria	Crinum	Gladioli	Liliums
Agapanthus	Arums	Flag Iris (Japanese)	Hemerocallis	Nerines

TREES AND SHRUBS.

The following are available toward the end of May. See Yates' Nursery Catalogue for varieties and prices

Fruit Trees such as:—

Apples	Figs	Nectarines	Oranges	Plums
Apricots	Lemons	Nuts	Peaches	Roses
Cherries	Hedge Stuff	Ornamental Trees.	Pears	

FLOWERING PLANTS.

Carnations	Pelargoniums	Pentstemons	Perennial Phlox	Violets
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Yates' Reliable Seeds and Manures, etc., sell at prices to suit ALL Buyers and may be obtained THROUGH OUR AGENTS, the better store in every town, village or suburb, who have a reference copy of all our catalogues, including our Garden Annual, or direct from

ARTHUR YATES & CO., LTD. - - AUCKLAND

What to do in the Garden in June.

The following suggestions are for average climates (such as where Lemons thrive). Where heavy frosts are likely, outside sowings of tender plants should be discontinued till the Spring, or provision made against the heavy frosts.

For suggestions on how to grow see last four pages.

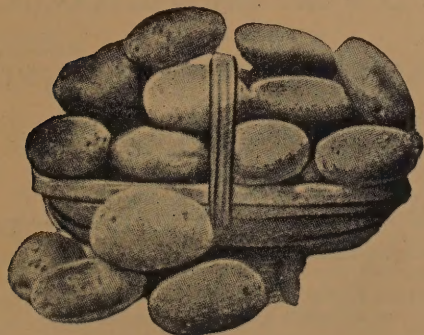
During this month sowings may be made of Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Lettuce, Onions, Spinach, Radish, etc. (see list over leaf). Make the sowings in raised beds or well-drained ones. Bear in mind that the germinating powers of all seeds are affected by over cold, wet, and sour conditions. Slugs and other vermin are generally plentiful at this time of the year; they may be dealt with by means of Burnt Lime, Slugene, and Tobacco Dust; they are particularly bad on such things as Delphiniums; these can be protected by bands of zinc or galvanised iron tied into a circle with a piece of bare copper wire round the outside. Plant Strawberries and other small fruits on well-manured and drained beds. Primroses, Polyanthus and Daisies can be divided and replanted. Now also is a good time to plant Asparagus and Rhubarb. For instructions, see Yates' Garden Guide. Towards the end of the month and during July, the Fruit Trees and Roses should be pruned, as soon as leaves fall. The most suitable time for these operations depends on the climate—the warmer the climate the earlier they should be pruned and dressed. In Auckland, the middle of July is considered the best time to prune Roses. Pruning tends to force Roses into fresh growth, and this is not desirable till the heavy frosts are over. Woolly aphid and other diseases should be combated by spraying in the winter months, using Red Oil for scale and thorax breathing insects. Yates' Lime and Sulphur and Bordeaux Powder for fungus diseases, and Arsenate of Lead for sucking and eating insects. During this dormant period all fresh plantings of fruit trees, shrubs, ornamental trees, etc., should be got on with. Trees are available from May to August. For varieties see Yates' Nursery Catalogue.

1934		JUNE					1934
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	
					1	2	
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	

In warm climates, free from heavy frosts, an early planting of Potatoes may be put in, choosing a warm border.

This is the month when Citrus Fruits require attention. The usual demand for lemons at this season is sufficient inducement to watch the crop very closely, also to give the trees the necessary cultivation, manures and spraying. See spraying instructions on back page. Cottony cushion scale sometimes becomes active during the Winter months and in very early Spring. Any colonies should be cleaned up. Citrus Brown Rot may be expected during wet weather on branches too close to ground, and it is unwise to await its appearance before spraying with Bordeaux Mixture 4-4-40. Attention to draining is of vital importance to citrus growers, and the opening of temporary drains for the removal of water becomes a routine matter. In preparing land for Spring planting most land would be greatly benefited by a very deep digging or trenching.

See list over leaf for June sowing, and last four pages for short cultivation notes.



Grow your own with YATES' HAND-PICKED SEED. Being disease free, they are cheapest on results. For varieties, see Yates' Annual.

ARTHUR YATES & CO. LTD.
SEEDSMEN - - AUCKLAND

JUNE—What to Sow and Plant

The following suggestions are made for an average climate (such as where Lemons thrive). Where heavy frosts are likely, Autumn sowings of tender plants should be discontinued till the Spring, or sufficient protection made against the frosts. For suggestions on how to grow see last four pages.

VEGETABLES. All Packet Seeds are post free to you.

The following Vegetables can be sown now in the open ground. Those marked with * should not be sown outside where heavy frosts are experienced. See Yates' Garden Annual for varieties and prices.

Broad Beans	*Lettuce	*Potatoes (towards end of month)	*Turnips (early varieties)
Cabbage (early varieties)	*Peas (early dwarf varieties)	Prickly Spinach	Tomatoes (early variety, under glass)
*Carrots (early)	*Parsley	Radish	
Endive			

CULINARY PLANTS AND ROOTS.

Asparagus	Garlic	Horse radish	Potatoes and Tree Onions	Strawberries
Shallots	Herb Roots	Mint	Rhubarb Roots	

FLOWERING BULBS AND ROOTS.

Plant the following now. The first figure alongside each is the depth in inches that they should be planted; the second, the distance apart in the rows. See Yates' Autumn Reminder for varieties and prices.

Agapanthus, 4 x —	Flag Iris, 1 x —	Japanese Iris	Montbretias
Anemone (Japonica), 1 x 6	Gladioli, 3 x 12	Lily of the Valley	Paeonies
Amaryllis (sorts)	Hemerocallis	Liliums	Tuberoses

FLOWER SEEDS. All Packet Seeds are post free to you.

Sow in boxes in frames, or glass-house, for transplanting later, the following varieties, excepting those marked with a *. These may, provided the soil is not too wet, cold, or sour, be sown in the open ground where being flowered.

See Yates' Garden Annual for varieties and prices.

Antirrhinums	*Calliopsis	*Godetia	*Scabiosa	*Sweet Peas
*Calendula	*Dianthus	Larkspur	Statice	

PLANTS AND TREES.

Now is the Season for planting these. See Yates' Nursery Catalogue for varieties and prices.

Cannas	Pentstemons	Perennial Phlox	Pelargoniums	Roses
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ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS, EVERGREENS, HEDGE PLANTS, ENGLISH TREES.

ALL FRUIT TREES.

Grape Vines

Loganberry etc.

Yates' Reliable Seeds and Manures, etc., sell at prices to suit ALL Buyers and may be obtained THROUGH OUR AGENTS, the better store in every town, village or suburb, who have a reference copy of all our catalogues, including our Garden Annual, or direct from

ARTHUR YATES & CO., LTD. - - AUCKLAND

YATES' VEGETABLE SEED SOWERS' GUIDE

The information given here is as accurate as can be gathered. The usual distances are here given, but the planter must use his judgment for his particular case.

The great difference between the number of days the various crops take to mature, such as in Cauliflower, 85 to 120 days, is accounted for by the great difference between the early and late varieties. The following suggestions are made for an average climate (such as where Lemons thrive). Where frosts are severe, spring sowings should be made later and autumn sowings discontinued earlier. See monthly instructions.

Variety.	Time to Plant in Auckland.	Time to Plant, General.	Quantity Required to sow 100ft.	Rows Apart.	Plant Apart in Rows.	Crops Mature in about
Artichoke, Jer.	August	Early Spring	3 lbs.	36 in.	12 in.	8 months
Asparagus	September	Early Spring	1 oz.	24 in.	24 in.	2 years
Beans, Broad	May to June	Winter	1 quart	48 in.	4 to 8 in.	100 days
" Dwarf F.	Oct. to Feb.	Spring & Sum.	1 lb.	24 to 36 in.	2 to 3 in.	84 days
" Climbers	Oct. to Feb.	Spring & Sum.	1 lb.	60 in.	4 to 6 in.	100 days
" Butter	Oct. to Feb.	Late Sp. & Sum.	1 lb.	24 to 36 in.	2 to 3 in.	65 days
Beetroot	All year round	Spring	2 ozs.	12 to 15 in.	2 to 3 in.	70 days
Broccoli	Sept. and Jan.	Spring	½ oz.	24 to 30 in.	18 in.	140-196 days
Borecole	September	Spring	½ oz.	24 in.	18 in.	76 days
B. Sprouts	September	Spring	½ oz.	24 in.	18 in.	125 days
Cabbage	Jan., Aug. & Oct.	Spring	½ oz.	24 in.	18 in.	90-120 days
C. Gooseberry	August	Early Spring	½ oz.	36 in.	24 in.	120 days
Capsicum	August	Early Spring	½ oz.	24 in.	15 in.	130-200 days
Carrots	All year round	Spring	1 oz.	12 to 18 in.	3 to 4 in.	45-90 days
Cauliflower	June to Jan.	Spring	½ oz.	24 in.	18 to 20 in.	85-120 days
*Celery	Aug., Sept., Oct.	Spring	½ oz.	12 to 18 in.	6 in.	110-160 days
Choko	Sept., Oct.	Spring	5	72 in.	7 in.	200 days
Corn, Sweet	Sept. to Dec.	Late Sp. & Sum.	½ lb.	30 to 36 in.	6 in.	65-90 days
Cress	All year round	Sp., Sum., Aut.	1 oz.	thickly	—	20 days
Cucumber	Sept. to Dec.	Late Spring	½ oz.	5 feet	5ft. hills	85-120 days
Egg Plant	October	Spring	½ oz.	36 in.	20 to 24 in.	150-160 days
Endive	Oct. to Jan.	Spring	½ oz.	24 in.	8 to 10 in.	100 days
Garlic	September	Autumn	1 lb.	12 to 18 in.	4 to 6 in.	150 days
Kohl Rabi	Oct. and Nov.	Early Spring	½ oz.	24 in.	8 to 12 in.	112 days
Kumaras	September	Late Spring	75 plants	24 in.	15 in.	96 days
Leeks	Sept. to Jan.	Early Spring	½ oz.	12 to 18 in.	6 in.	112 days
Lettuce	All year round	Early Sp. & Sum.	½ oz.	15 to 18 in.	8 to 10 in.	65 days
Melon, Rock	Sept., Oct., Nov.	Spring & Sum.	½ oz.	48 in.	48 in. hills	120-140 days
" Water	October	Spring	1 oz.	72 in.	60 in. hills	120-140 days
Mustard	All year round	Sp., Sum., Aut.	1 oz.	thickly	—	14 days
Onion Seed	March to Sept.	Early Spring	1 oz.	12 in.	4 in.	140 days
Onions, Tree	May	Early Spring	1½ lbs.	24 in.	6 in.	100 days
" Potato	May	Early Spring	3 lbs. small	24 in.	8 to 12 in.	100 days
Parsley	Mar. and Sept.	Spring	1 oz.	18 in.	12 in.	80 days
Parsnip	Mar. and Sept.	Spring	¾ oz.	12 in.	4 to 6 in.	100 days
Peas	Aug. to Feb.	Ea. & L. Spring	1 lb.	20 to 36 in.	1 to 2 in.	72-112 days
Potatoes	July to Nov.	Late Spring	5 lbs.	24 to 36 in.	15 in.	112-130 days
Pumpkin	Sept. and Oct.	Late Spring	1 oz.	72 to 96 in.	72 in. hills	100 days
Radish	All year round	Sp., Sum., Aut.	1 oz.	12 in.	2 in.	30 to 45 days
Rhubarb	June or Sept.	Spring	1½ ozs	24 in.	18 in.	2 years
Shallots	May and June	Spring	2 lbs.	12 in.	6 in.	70 days
Spinach	All year round	Spring & Sum.	1 oz.	12 in.	6 in.	50 to 60 days
Squash, Summer	October	Spring	½ oz.	48 in.	48 in. hills	65 days
" Winter	October	Spring	1 oz.	60 in.	60 in. hills	150 days
Tomatoes	Aug. to Oct.	Spring	½ oz.	60 in.	24 in. staked	150 days
Turnips	All year round	Sp., Sum., Aut.	½ oz.	12 in.	4 in.	60 to 75 days
Veg. Marrow	Sept. and Oct.	Spring	½ oz.	60 in.	60 in. hills	120-150 days

YATES' FARM SEED SOWERS' CHART

The information given below is as accurate as can be gathered, allowing for the different ways of planting and the varying distances practised by growers. The suggestions are for average climates (such as where Lemons thrive). Where frosts are severe, spring sowings should be made later and autumn sowings discontinued earlier.

	Fair Average Return per acre Good Land for Purpose Grown.	Quantity Seed Required per acre.	Time to Sow in Auckland District.	Crop Ready in about
Artichoke, Jer. (for Winter)	20 to 40 tons tubers	10 cwt. tubers	Early Spring	9 months
Barley, Cape and Skinless (for Fodder)	2 to 3 times fed off	2 to 3 bus. ea. 50 lbs.	Spring and Autumn	2 months
Beet, Sugar (Roots for Winter use)	20 to 40 tons roots	5 to 6 lbs.	Spring	8 months
Buckwheat (for Grain)	25 to 40 bus., for poultry	1½ bus. each 50 lbs.	Spring	4 months
Carrot, Field (for Winter use)	20 to 40 tons roots	3 to 4 lbs.	Spring	6 months
Cabbage, Cattle (for Green Fodder)	30 to 40 tons fodder	12 oz. transplanted	Spring or Autumn	5 to 6 months
Chou Mollier (for Green Fodder)	30 to 50 tons fodder	1½ to 2 lbs.	Spring	4 to 5 months
Clover, Red, with Top Dressing	Good heavy pasture	3 to 7 lbs.	Spring	—
Clover, White, with Top Dressing	Good heavy pasture	2 lbs.	Spring	—
Gums, Euc. (for Shelter or Timber)	—	½ lb. in beds	Late Spring	—
Grass, Mixed Burn (for Pasture)	Good heavy pasture	25 to 30 lbs.	Autumn	—
Grass, Ploughed Land	Good heavy pasture	35 to 45 lbs.	Spring and Autumn	8 to 10 weeks
Kale, Thousand-Headed	20 to 40 tons green feed	1½ to 2 lbs.	Spring	4 to 5 months
Kumi Kumi (for Winter Feed)	30 to 50 tons marrows	4 to 6 lbs.	Late Spring	4 to 5 months
Lawn Grass	A good lawn	3 lbs. 100 sq. yds.	Spring or Autumn	—
Lupins (for Green Manure)	Heavy crop	2 to 2½ bus. ea. 60 lbs.	Spring and Autumn	3 to 5 months
Lucerne (Hay or Green Fodder)	3 to 5 cuts, or feed off	12 to 16 lbs.	Spring or Autumn	5 months
Maize (for Grain)	50 to 80 bushels	15 to 20 lbs.	Late Spring	7 months
Maize (for Summer Green Fodder)	50 to 85 tons green feed	2½ to 3 bus. ea. 56 lbs.	Late Spring	3 months
Mangold (Roots for Winter)	40 to 70 tons roots	5 to 6 lbs.	Late Spring	6 to 8 months
Millet (for Summer Green Feed)	2 to 4 times fed off	14 to 20 lbs.	Spring	6 to 8 weeks
Mustard (for Green Feed)	15 to 25 tons green feed	7 to 12 lbs.	All year round	6 to 8 weeks
Marrow, Cattle (for Autumn and Winter)	30 to 50 tons marrows	4 to 6 lbs.	Late Spring	4 to 5 months
Oats (for Green Feed)	2 to 3 times fed off	2 to 3 bus. ea. 40 lbs.	Spring and Autumn	6 to 8 weeks
Oats (for Grain)	25 to 40 bushels	2 to 3 bus. ea. 40 lbs.	Spring and Autumn	4 to 5 months
Prairie Grass (Quick-growing Pasture)	Cut every 5 or 6 weeks	2½ to 3 bus. ea. 20 lbs.	Spring and Autumn	3 months
Peas (for Summer Fodder)	Valuable fodder crop	2½ to 3½ bus., 60 lbs	Spring and Autumn	3 to 4 months
Pumpkins (for Winter Feed)	40 to 60 tons	4 to 6 lbs.	Late Spring	7 months
Potatoes (for Table)	8 to 12 tons tubers	10 to 15 cwt.	Spring	4 to 5 months
Rape (for Summer Feed)	25 to 40 tons green feed	2 to 3 lbs.	Spring or Autumn	3 to 4 months
Rye-corn (for Green Feed)	2 or 3 times fed off	2 to 3 bus. ea. 60 lbs.	Spring or Autumn	4 months
Sorghums (for Autumn Feed)	30 to 40 tons	14 to 20 lbs.	Late Spring	4 months
Swede (for Winter Feed)	25 to 35 tons	12 to 15 ozs.	November to Jan.	5 to 6 months
Tares with Grain (Hay or Fodder)	Feed off	1 to 1½ bus.	Spring or Autumn	3 to 4 months
Turnip, Soft (as catch crop)	15 to 25 tons feed	12 to 15 ozs.	All year round	3 months
Turnip, Aberdeen (as catch crop)	15 to 25 tons feed	12 to 15 ozs.	Spr., Sum., Aut.	4 months
Wattle or Acacia (for Hedges & Shelter)	15 to 20 feet, 2 years	1 oz. sows 1 chain, single rows	Spring	—
Wheat (for Fowl Feed)	25 to 35 bushels	2½ to 3 bus. ea. 60 lbs.	Spring	6 to 7 months

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INSECT PESTS AND FUNGOUS DISEASES

(How to know which Spray to use).

No garden lover need remain in any uncertainty about the kind of spray to use, for the rules are simple:—

1. Chewing Insects need a Poison Spray.

These include caterpillars, grubs, codlin moth, pumpkin beetles, other beetles, grasshoppers, crickets, slugs, snails, slaters, etc. They live by devouring some portion of the plant, flowers or fruit. Therefore by spreading a light coating of poison over the plants, repeating it occasionally as new growth develops, the attacking insects are easily destroyed.

Arsenate of Lead is the outstanding remedy for this purpose. It may be dusted on the plants or sprayed in liquid form. One pound will make 50 gallons of spray. It can, if necessary, be mixed with contact sprays and fungicides to form an all-purpose spray.

"Slugene" is another excellent remedy (dusted around the plants) for snails and slugs. Chewing insects which hide in the soil are best attacked with **Apterite**, a poisonous fumigant which kills all soil pests. Use 2 ozs. per square yard.

2. Sap-Sucking Insects need a Contact Spray.

These include aphids, woolly aphids, mite, thrips, mealy-bug, red spider, vegetable bug, scale, etc. They do not eat the plant, but insert their beaks through into the sap and drain it away. They generally swarm upon the young shoots and upon the lower sides of the leaves, which grow yellow, wilt and lose vitality.

The insects cannot be poisoned; but contact sprays, by closing their breathing organs, and by irritation, smother and kill all with which they come in contact.

The following are the best remedies, with strength to use:—
Yates' Nick-tina 40 (1oz. to 6 gallons).

As many of these preparations are of a poisonous nature, keep them away from children and domestic animals. Further, carefully wash all mixing utensils and pumps after use, and all fruit, vegetables, etc., before use.

For further useful information on Insect Pests and Fungous diseases, see YATES' GARDEN GUIDE (1/-, postage free).

For prices and particulars of all spraying preparations, Spray Pumps, Dry Dusters, and sundries, write to:—

ARTHUR YATES & CO. LTD.

SEEDSMEN

AUCKLAND

HINTS ON RAISING FLOWER SEEDS, ETC.

SEED FRAMES.—For raising seeds and for wintering and propagating tender plants, every garden should be provided with a frame or two. These are made of flat boards at the sides, and covered with a sash, running on the top, and on a sufficient slope to let the rain and dew run off freely without dripping on the plants. One of the stock sashes made for skylights will answer admirably. Frames covered with scrim or calico for shading can be used in the warmer season; indeed, it is well to have the two coverings. In our mild climate most of the green-house plants will thrive well enough in frames, and for raising all kinds of tender seedlings they are invaluable.

RAISING DELICATE FLOWER SEEDS.—The most important thing is to get good seeds. We strongly advise our readers to avoid low priced seeds. They may or may not be good, but, considering how little even the best cost compared with the value of the crop and cost of labour and trouble, we are quite certain it is not worth running any risk for the small amount saved.

Earthenware seed pans are the best for raising seedlings; but shallow boxes, say four to six inches deep, make a very good substitute; these should have a number of holes drilled in the bottom and sides, and should be quarter filled with rough corks, charcoal, or other good draining material, and there should only be about three inches of soil over the top of this, as a mass of soil is apt to get sour. Under no circumstances should tins or glazed ware ever be used for plants.

A good soil for sowing seeds in consists of equal parts of sandy loam and leaf mould, with a mixture of either silver or rough, water-washed sand. About half an inch of space should be left between the top of the soil and the top of the pan or box, and a pane of glass put over all to prevent evaporation and maintain an equal temperature. If the soil was properly soaked previous to sowing probably no water will be required until the seeds germinate, but as soon as the soil shows signs of getting dry it should be watered with a very fine rose, so that the surface will not be disturbed and the seed washed away.

When watering young germinating seedlings use warm water, not too hot. You do not bath a new born baby in cold water.

Cover or shade the boxes or beds with paper, scrim, calico, or other suitable materials, to prevent the surface becoming burned and dry before the young seedlings have taken a hold of the soil. It is just at this time that we think most amateurs fail. Once the germ is started in the seed it must continue to grow or perish; an hour's neglect to shade or water just at this critical time, with a burning sun or scorching wind or a heavy storm on an unprotected seed box, the young seedlings die even before they show above the surface. The seed is blamed and the grower fails to benefit by the experience. It must always be remembered that while many

flower seeds, especially the cheaper and commoner strains, are very hardy, finer varieties, and more especially the choicer and more "highly bred" strains, are decidedly weak growers; because it has been found quite easy to raise a plentiful supply of Pansy seedlings from a cheap packet, it does not follow that the seed is bad of an Exhibition strain which has failed to grow under similar conditions.

As soon as the seedlings show above the ground the shade should be removed, except during the hottest time of the day, or on extra bright days; so long as the plants are not damaged by excessive light and heat, and this is largely a matter of getting the plants used to it and "hardened," the less shade they have the better and more vigorous the plants will be.

As soon as the young seedlings are large enough to handle, they should be transplanted or "pricked out" two inches apart into shallow pans or boxes. The soil should be deeper, say four inches, and much richer than for raising seeds, say one-third well-rotted manure, to encourage a good growth of fibrous roots. Do not use artificial manure on plants till they are planted out in permanent beds.

It is always advisable to choose a moist, calm, dull day for planting out. The soil should be given a thorough watering the previous day, and the holes should not be opened up until the plants are ready to go in.

Brief cultural instructions are printed on the back of our seed packets, and in more detail in our booklet, Yates' Garden Guide.

We strongly advise all amateur gardeners to secure a copy of Yates' Garden Guide, as this book contains full information for New Zealand conditions on growing Bulbs, Flowers, Fruit and Vegetables, also Garden Pests and their Remedies. Price 1/-, post paid.

MANURING.—Well-grown vegetables or flowers cannot be grown without using plenty of manure. In the ordinary way there is nothing to equal well-rotted stable manure, but where this is not obtainable artificial fertilizers form a very good substitute.

Many complete artificial manures are offered containing the requisite proportions of Phosphate of Lime, Ammonia, or Nitrogen, and Potash, these being the three absolute necessities for healthy plant life. Yates' Plantonic or A.Y. Garden Manure is strongly recommended for general use, also Yates' Special Manures for different crops. See catalogues for particulars and prices.

LIME.—Nearly all soils benefit by a dressing of lime; sour soils are sweetened, stiff clay soils are made lighter and more friable and easier worked, and sandy soils are made more cohesive and solid. It is in the wonderful physical improvement of the soil that lime is seen at its greatest value.